

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

658 July 17, 1896

The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended July 9 there were 50 cases of yellow fever, with 20 deaths therefrom, in Habana.

GERMANY.

Denial of press reports of cholera in Dantzig.

In reply to a cablegram addressed to the United States consul-general at Berlin, inquiring whether there were any cholera cases in Dantzig, as reported in the press, the following answer was received:

Berlin, July 10, 1896.

False alarm. Not Asiatic (cholera).

KAY, United States Consul-General.

JAPAN.

Report of infectious diseases in Japan.

Yоконама, June 17, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following return of epidemic disease in Japan from June 8, the date of my last report, up to yesterday:

Cholera.—Tokyo Fu, 4 cases; Osaka Fu, 1 case; Fukuoka Ken, 1 case; Gumma Ken, 1 case; Kochi Ken, 1 case; Tochigi Ken, 1 case; Wakayama Ken, 1 case; Yamaguchi Ken, 1 case; Yehime Ken, 1 case.

Relapsing fever.—Kagawa Ken, 486 new cases since June 7; Toku-

shima Ken, 113 new cases since June 7.

The reports from the following fu and ken, returned in my last as infected, are incomplete, though in all the disease is still present and, in most, increasing: Chiba Ken, Fukushima Ken, Gifu Ken, Gumma Ken, Hiogo Ken, Kanagawa Ken, Nagano Ken, Okayama Ken, Shidzuoka Ken, Tochigi Ken, Tokyo Fu, Osaka Fu, Kioto Fu.
The kens of Shiga and Niigata have also been invaded by spirillum

fever since my last report.

Plague.—Plague still exists as an epidemic of a not very extensive character in the island of Formosa, and there only, within the limits of this Empire. Statistics are, however, entirely wanting.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D., Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Quarantine imposed against St. Christopher.

[From the Leeward Islands Gazette.]

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, June 19, 1896.

It is hereby notified that at a meeting of the executive council of Antigua held this day quarantine has been imposed against the presidency of St. Kitts-Nevis. GEO. MELVILLE,

Colonial Secretary.